

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1822.

No. 128.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

A Presbyterian Camp-meeting

will commence on the Thursday before the last Sunday in this month, at the Hillsborough meeting-house, in this county, 12 miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Murphy's mill. The friends of Zion are requested to attend. A number of ministers are expected.
July 16th, 1822.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

THE following Camp-Meetings will be held in New District: The 1st at Salem meeting-house, in Orange county, 15 miles from Hillsborough, to commence the 22d, and conclude the 26th of August; the 2d, six miles south of Raleigh, near the main stage road, will commence the 5th, and continue till the 9th of September; the 3d, at Mount Pleasant meeting-house, in Chatham county, 10 miles from Chapel Hill, to begin the 12th, and end the 16th of September; the 4th at Kingswood meeting-house, in Granville county, 15 miles from Oxford, and 30 from Raleigh, to commence the 20th, and continue till the 30th of September; and on Thursday, the 29th of August, a Local Conference, for said District, will commence in Raleigh, to which the Local Preachers, within the bounds of the district, are respectfully invited.
Wm. Compton.
July 10, 1822.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

A CAMP-MEETING will commence on Saturday the 20th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in Surry county, about three miles north-west of Jonesville, for Irwell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

A Camp-Meeting will commence on Saturday the 3d of August, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Caswell county, three or four miles north-west of McCaul's store, and one mile west of the Rev. James Bouldin's, at a new meeting-house called Prospect, for Caswell circuit, and conclude the Wednesday following.

The Yadkin District Conference will commence on Wednesday the 14th of August, at Mount Zion meeting-house, in the lower part of Stokes county. At the same time and place a Camp-Meeting will be held for Guilford circuit.

The editor of the Star will please to insert the above appointments in his paper.
LEWIS SKIDMORE
June 15.

The North-Carolina Baptist

society for Foreign and Domestic Missions, will convene at Raleigh, on Saturday the 3rd day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue three days.

The Country-Line Association

will convene at Harmony, alias Campbell's Meeting-house, ten miles north-west of Hillsborough, on Saturday the 17th of August, and continue three days.

The above meetings will commence with public preaching, which will continue from day to day during their sitting.
July 3 25—

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house. The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to publish the above in his paper for eight weeks.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE fall session of the Hillsborough Academy, will commence on the first Monday after the fourth of July, and terminate on the fourth Saturday in November, under the care of

John Rogers, Principal.

June, 25.

Land to be Leased.

THE land in the Haw Fields, belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be leased out for one and five years, on Tuesday the 28th August, 1822. Terms made known at the time, and attendance given, at the Market House in Hillsborough, by

James Webb,
Guardian.

July 17.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscribers by John Thompson, we shall proceed to sell, on Thursday the 15th day of August next, at the house of the said Thompson, all his perishable estate, to wit: six head of Horses, six Beds and Furniture, one Wagon and Gear, his Farming tools; stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hay, Oats, Wheat, old Corn, and the corn now growing, which will be sold in lots in the field; and many other articles too tedious to mention. Also the plantation will be rented out for one year. Twelve months credit will be given; bond and approved security will be required.

All those indebted to the said John Thompson, are requested to make payment to the subscribers immediately, or they will be called on by an officer.

Enoch Thompson, } Trustees.
John Young, }

July 9.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remainig at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C., July 1, 1822.

A	J
John R. Allison,	Charles W. Johnston,
Wm. B. Armstrong,	K
Wm. Anderson,	Bryant Kittrell, 2
B	L
Flisha Bevell	Benjamin T. Long.
Robert H. Bothe,	M
Fearrington Burnett,	Henry Moore,
John B. Bowers,	William Merritt,
Samuel Brewer,	Matthias E. Manly,
C	John Morgan, 2
Thomas Coulter,	O
Benjamin Cole,	George Oldham,
Andrew M. Craig,	Hulaly R. Oldham.
John G. Chalmers,	P
Joseph W. Clay,	John M. Pearson.
D	R
Charles D. Donoho,	Prestly Rottenberry,
R. Charles Davis,	Janie Reeves,
E	Charles L. Ridley.
Richard Edwards,	S
F	David Sanders,
Richard L. Fearn,	John S. Soud,
Edward Field,	David L. Swain,
G	Richard Smith,
Josiah T. Granberry,	Honori M. Salander,
Mrs. Gilmore, 2	Gray Sils, 2
H	T
George Herndon,	George Tarry,
John Herndon,	Miss Mary M. Trice.
James G. Hall,	W
Miss Ann Harvey,	Robert P. Williamson.
I	Henry Thompson, P. M.
Chapel Hill, July 9.	26—

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land whereon I now live, containing One hundred & forty Acres, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses; also a good apple orchard, and a small peach orchard; lying about six miles south-west from Hillsborough. I will take a year on part pay, and will give one or two years credit for part of the money.
Burrus Estis.
Orange county, July 5. 26—3w

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Granville county, nine miles west of Oxford, on the 1st of May last, a small gray Mare, nine years old, branded with the letter T on the left shoulder, shod all round when escaped from me. A liberal reward will be given for the delivery of said mare, or information so that I get her again, and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Jackson.

July 6.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently wide to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the one and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

B-st saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.	
Plated Gog Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.
January 9, 1822. 100—4f

FRESH IMPORTED GOODS.

H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,
PETERSBURG,

HAVE just received from New York, by the schooners Phoenix and Belvidere, fifty-one packages, comprising an extensive and elegant assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

adapted to the summer sales, which have been purchased on the best terms, and are offered for sale cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Petersburg, Va. June 15, 1822. 25—1m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remainig at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., July 1, 1822.

A	Samuel Hollyway.
David B. Alsbrook,	J
Joseph Allison,	Keneth M. Jones,
P. P. Ashe,	George E. Jordan.
Mrs. Susanah Aspin,	K
James Andrews,	Wm. Kirkland,
James Aukinson,	Wm. Knight.
B	L
Mr. Bruce, 2	Thomas Loring, 2
James Bird,	M
David G. Brandon, Esq.,	Col. Joseph Moore,
Miss Sarah W. Bryant,	Alexander H. Mcbane,
Green Bowers,	Betsy Moore,
Wm. Baldwin,	A. D. Murphy, 2
Robert Brinkley,	Wiley P. Mangum, 3
Mark Barbee,	Hugh Montgomery.
Andrew Burns,	N
Manfred Benosett,	James Newel
Warren Ball,	P
Henry Berry	Mr. Phillips,
Ransom Ballin,	Wm. Paisley,
Charles Bruce,	Wm. Pickett, jr.
Rachel Biase,	Hon. Benjamin Pusce,
Lydia Badger.	Henry G. Parish,
C	James Palmer,
The honorable Circuit	David Parks,
Court, clerk of Hills-	Wm. N. Pratt,
borough district	Thomas Pickett, 2
Clerk of Orange coun-	Man Patterson,
ty.	Samuel Paisley.
Betsy Cate,	R
Robert Crasort,	John Rogers,
Robert Cates,	Della Rhodes,
Ephraim Cook,	James Ray,
John W. Carden,	Thomas Ruffin,
Hugh Cain,	Saml. Johnston Rhodes,
James Childs,	David Ray,
John B. Cummings,	Mrs. Elizabeth Read,
Martin Craft,	Sarah Raspberry,
William Craft,	John Redding.
Charles Cox,	S
Thomas Christian,	Abner Spencer, 2
Willis Carroll,	Robert T. N. Smith,
Abram Crabtree,	Thomas Scarlett,
Branch Chalkley,	David Scrayhorn,
Catherine Collins,	H. N. Spencer,
John Carrington, 2	Joseph Stubbins,
D	Sarah Smith,
Susanah Durham,	Col. John Stockard,
Rebecca Dickey,	The Sheriff of Orange
Wm. E. Derrick,	County, 2
Zachariah Dickey,	John Stroud, 2
Mr. Devereux,	John P. Smith, 2
Judge Donnell,	John Scott.
Edward Davis,	T
Elizabeth J. Dodson.	Doct. N. Turner,
E	James Turner,
John Ephraim,	Josiah Turner,
William Cain, sen.	Enoch Thompson,
Burrus Estis,	Joseph Tate,
F	Wm. B. Tiltonson.
Chesley F. Fausett,	U
Robert Fisher, Esq.,	John Umsted,
John Farron.	Halling Usher.
G	V
Daniel Green,	R. Vickers,
Thomas Garrett.	Jesse Vincat.
H	W
Howel T. Hicks,	Wm. Wilkerson,
John Horn,	Levin Woods, 2
John Haywood,	Wm. Whitthorn,
Morgan Hart,	Wm. White.
Isaac Holt,	Caleb Wilson,
Alex G. Hall,	Wm. Watson,
Wm. Huntington, 2	Rev. Rufus Wiley,
Archibald Haralson,	James Webb,
Elizabeth R. Hage,	Isaac Watson,
John H. Hill,	Mr. White,
Ann J. Hill,	Margaret Watson,
James Hart,	John Witherspoon.
Frederick Horner,	
George Horner,	

R. L. Cook, P. M.

July 8.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the westward, will, on Tuesday the 30th of July next, offer for sale to the highest bidder, his plantations, containing

Six hundred and fifty Acres,

lying in the county of Orange, one mile west of the Hawfields meeting-house, and three miles east of Murphree's mill, on the post road leading from Hillsborough to Salem. The situation is as healthy as any in the state, affording excellent water, and accommodated with a commodious dwelling house with seven rooms and three fire-places, also a store-house, and all necessary out houses, with a good barn and stables. The land is as well adapted for the culture of corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, as any in this section of the state, and is well timbered; a sufficient quantity is cleared for eight or ten working hands, comprising eight or ten acres of meadow of a superior quality, and good orchards. All of which the subscriber will sell on that day, either in one, two, or three tracts, to suit purchasers, one half of the payments will be cash or likely negroes on taking possession, for the other half a credit of twelve months will be given, or negroes in payment for the whole will suit the subscriber. Gentlemen from the eastern part of the state wishing to purchase are invited to come and view the premises.

George Allen

P. S. Purchasers can have the refusal of my corn, wheat and oat crops.
Hawfields, Orange county,
May 3. 21—1a

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1822.

Abner B. Bruce et ux. adms. et al. compls. vs.

Frances Child and Wm. M'Kerall, defendants.

THE death of William M'Kerall, one of the defendants in this cause, being suggested at this term, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, for the executors, administrators, or other proper representatives of the said William M'Kerall, deceased, be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, wherefore the said suit shall not stand revived against them and they be made parties defendants, and the same proceedings be had and carried on against them in as full and ample manner to all intents and purposes, as would have been done had the said William M'Kerall survived and the suit have been carried on against him. Test,

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. \$3 50 22—6w

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged, and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means it is not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions! For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hardest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

VACCINATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the British National Vaccine Establishment.

National Vaccine Establishment, Percy-street, January 31, 1822. }

Sir: Vaccination has now been submitted to the test of another year's experience, and the result is an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it. We are happy to say, that it appears to have been practised more extensively than it was, notwithstanding the influence of exaggerated rumours of the frequent occurrence of small pox subsequently on the minds of some persons, and the obstinate prejudices of others, who still continue to adopt inoculation for that disease. The unavoidable consequence of the latter practice is to supply a constant source of infection, and to put the merits of vaccination perpetually to the severest trial.

Of small pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes, when it attacks a patient, who has been previously vaccinated, many cases indeed have been reported to us, in the course of last year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient dies most commonly, when he dies of small pox.

For the truth of this assertion we appeal to the testimony of the whole medical world.—And for a proof that the number of such cases bears no proportion to the thousands who have profited, to the fullest extent of security, by its protecting influence, we appeal confidently to all who frequent the theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit that they do not discover in the rising generation any longer that disfigurement of the human face, which was obvious every where some years since.

To account for occasional failures, of which we readily admit the existence, something is to be attributed to those antinomies which prevail throughout nature, and which the physician observes, not in some peculiar constitutions only, but in the same constitution, at different periods of life, rendering the human frame at one time susceptible of disorder from a mere change of the wind, and capable, at another, of resisting the most malignant and subtle contagion. But amongst the most frequent sources of failure which have occurred, and will for some time continue to occur, is to be numbered that careless facility with which unskilful benevolence undertook to perform vaccination in the early years of the discovery; for experience has taught us, that a strict inquiry into the condition of a patient, to be vaccinated, great attention to the state of the matter to be inserted, and a vigilant observation of the progress of the vesicles, on the part of the operator, are all essentially necessary to its complete success.

That less enlightened parents should hesitate to accept a substitute for inoculation, which is not perfect in all its pretensions, and absolutely and altogether effectual to exempt the objects of their solicitude from every future possible inconvenience, does not surprise us; but we cannot forbear to express our unqualified reprobation of the conduct of those medical practitioners, who, knowing well that vaccination scarcely occasions the slightest indisposition, that it spreads no contagion, that in a very large proportion of cases it affords an entire security against small pox, and in almost every instance is a protection against danger from that disease, are yet hardly enough to persevere in recommending the insertion of a poison, of which they cannot pretend to anticipate either the measure or the issue (for no discernment is able to distinguish those constitutions which will admit inoculated small pox with safety;) and there are some families so dangerously affected by all the eruptive diseases that they fall into imminent hazard in taking any of them. This remark has a peculiar application to small pox.

A family lost two of its first born children of the small pox, inoculated by two of the most skilful surgeons of the time; nor is it improbable that the parents might have had to lament the loss of more children under the same formidable disease, if the promulgation of the protecting influence of vaccination had not happily inter-

posed to rescue them from the consequences of a repetition of the fatal experiment. Of the remaining children, one took the small pox after vaccination, and went through it in that mild and mitigated form, which stamps a value upon this resource as real in the eye of reason and sound philosophy, as when it prevents the malady altogether.

We have contended, Sir, for this its merit with all the powers of our understanding, and with all that fair and just pretension to convince others to which we are entitled, by being firmly and sincerely convinced ourselves. Nor shall we relax in our efforts to promote its adoption, but continue to exert the influence which the benevolent designs of parliament, in establishing this board, have given us, for extending the benefits of this salutary practice.

That the blessing is not yet absolutely perfect, we are ready to admit; but when we compare it with inoculation for the small pox, the only alternative, we have no hesitation in stating, that the comparison affords an irresistible proof of its superior claims to regard; for we learn from ample experience, that the number of cases of small pox, in the safe form which it is found to assume after vaccination, is by no means equal to the number of deaths by inoculation; an evidence quite irrefragable, and as it appears to us decisive as to the incalculable advantages to the practice of the first over that of the latter method.

The number of persons who have died of small pox this year within the bills of mortality is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before; and as in our last report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from small pox may fairly be attributed to the wider diffusion of vaccination.

HENRY HALFORD, President.

ALF. FRAMPTON, Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.
THOMAS HUME,
CHARLES BADHAM,
ROBERT LLOYD,

EVERARD HOME, Master of the Royal College of Surgeons.
WILLIAM BLIZARD, Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons.
HENRY CLINE,

By order of the board,
JAMES HERVEY, M. D. Registrar.

GENERAL LONG

Was raised in Tennessee—his birth was obscure—he acquired himself with only ordinary credit at school—in the Creek war he experienced some little military service; at New Orleans he behaved gallantly, and was shortly after chosen as the most suitable leader of an expedition to expel the Spanish authorities from Texas and revolutionize the province. On the condition that he was to be furnished with men and money he embarked in the expedition, after he had rendered himself obnoxious to the Spanish and American governments, he found the expected supplies would not be sent to him, and for four years he has had, with a band of faithful followers, to war against famine, want and the Spanish army—he was as successful as could be expected, had the expedition been under the command of the greatest military genius.

When the revolutionary party that came against him last winter announced the object he had in view was affected, he apprehended treachery, and refused to surrender the position he then occupied; until further assured of a fact he so little expected. As soon as convinced of the communication made to him he surrendered by striking his flag to his brethren in arms. Himself and followers were paroled in the city.—For a while jealousy seemed to mark the conduct of the commander of the forces from the interior; but, only a few days elapsed before a report was brought in that the Comanche Indians were then in considerable force, killing and plundering the Spanish frontier settlers. Gen. Long, with the promptness of a man zealously alive to every possible means of serving the cause he had embarked in, offering his services to go to the Comanche and cause them to bury the Comahawks. Permission was granted; attended by only one scout he took his course for the Indian camp—he reached it, he called a council, he spoke to them, they adopted his advice and sent twelve of their principal chiefs back with him—a treaty of amity was made, and what for centuries the whole power of Spain could never effect, Gen. Long alone accomplished—the Indians returned in peace and promised to maintain it.

This signal service could not be concealed or too highly rewarded. Gen. Long was taken into favor: all parties appeared desirous of testifying their high sense of the services he had rendered the country. He was invited to attend the national Cortes in the city of Mexico, where it seems his useful life was unexpectedly cut short. He was about 33 years of age, tall and muscular,

of great bodily power, pleasing address, handsome appearance, and prompt in business.

A respectable Spanish officer furnishes the facts on which this note is predicated.
Nashville Clarion.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.
FAVOURABLE OMENS.

One orator in the east, while delivering an oration on the anniversary of our national independence, has, by way of episode we presume, interwoven an account of the far famed duel, between Cummins and McDuffie. In the language of the editor of the Journal, "he thought that after they had amused the public so long with their intended meeting, they ought in honor, not to have so miserably disappointed them; but to have fought until society was favoured with the loss of one of them at least." Our friend Charles Miner, of the Village Record, asserts

"The impression left on the mind is, that Mr. McDuffie was not as cool as a cucumber—and that if Col. C. wrote the note, he yet thirsts with savage vengeance for the blood of his adversary. This duelling is a villainous practice—it neither marks the brave nor the great man—it settles nothing but who is the most expert marksman—it is disgraceful to civilized man—and infinitely disreputable to a christian community—a stain and a blot upon the age in which we live—which ought, and since the late disgraceful affair, can be put down. After all their blustering, Cummins never will be a major general, nor McDuffie secretary of war."

The editor of the Boston Centinel, thus notices the duel.

"That the reflecting part of society have been of opinion that which ever of the parties fell, the country would be rid of a man, who could carry malice and murder in his heart for half a year, and at the end of it, in opposition to all treaties, set the laws of God and of his country at defiance."

In short, we hardly take up a paper from any part of the continent, that does not give evidence of the most provoking good humour on this subject: it seems a point in which all parties cordially concur, as if by unanimous consent, to laugh. The anticipated tragedy has ended in such a broad farce, that it reminds us of a story which we once heard of a theatrical representation. In the depth of a painful tragedy, the ghost of the murdered lady was to appear upon the stage. She entered at the proper season, and moved majestically along, her white garment stained with blood.

In the midst of all this, the ghost was suddenly afflicted with a tooth-ache, and began to call most lustily for the Doctor to bring his nippers. Now, if such outrageous infractions of law and justice, had been spoken of a century ago with the freedom that this duel has been, how many valuable lives would have been saved to our country. Names honoured in the history of America, would not have been dragged from the sanctity of domestic retirement, from the bosoms of their wives and families by the demon of revenge, and hurled bleeding, mangled and butchered corpses into their graves. The murderer would not have walked our streets with impunity, and have obtruded his blood-stained visage into the circles of fashion, and set common decency at defiance.

Such are the consequences of speaking in such terms of plaintive eulogy of a man who falls in a duel. It is not too late to reform the barbarous practice now. These two famous duellists, who would admit of no mediation, who refused all compromise, have done, although unintentionally, a real permanent service to their country; they have brought ridicule, contempt and scorn, upon a custom which had before set law and decency equally at defiance. The public have been taught to laugh heartily, instead of shedding unavailing tears at the issue of the contest. It was that tear, that misapplied sensibility, that gave to duelling its sanction: now let every future duellist receive the same reception from the public that the present duellists have done, and we shall not in future hear of so many wives made widows, and children orphans. The moral sense of our countrymen is gaining its proper ascendancy.

We see what the consequences have already been of suffering honor, as it has been falsely called, to erase one commandment from the decalogue. It softens, it is said, the asperities of our conversation, and puts a guard upon the tongue—no, it converts the hall of national legislation into a bear garden, and identifies the character of a statesman with that of a bull baiter: it renders no other qualification requisite for the field or for the cabinet, than a murderous heart, and the instruments of assass-

sination; the murderer proves his title to our confidence by doing a deed for which justice dooms him to the gallows.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, July 13.

By the ships Euphrates, Stoddart, and Hercules, Gardner, arrived here this morning from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 6th, Liverpool of the 8th, Lloyd's Lists of the 4th, and Shipping Lists, &c. of the 6th June; also, London and Liverpool papers, received by the Rasselas, at Boston, to the 7th June, transmitted by our attentive Boston correspondent.

Intelligence was received in London, on the 6th June, from almost every part of the continent of Europe. It supplied the usual quantity of contradictory rumours relative to

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

which leaves us as much in the dark as ever as to the ulterior designs of these rival powers.—The latest accounts from St. Petersburg, are of the 15th May, at which period M. de Tatischeff had been a fortnight in the Russian capital, without any appearance of a change in the state of relations with the Sublime Porte; although a belief was said to be entertained in favour of a continuation of peace. A letter from Odessa of the 7th May, states "that there seems no probability, since the mission of M. de Tatischeff, of a war with the Turks." Similar expectations are held out in accounts from the same quarter of the 10th of that month; and the exchanges are stated to have improved four per cent. in consequence.

So much for the pacific side of the question. As to the prospect of war, the latest French papers confidently assert that no doubt can possibly be entertained on the subject. It appears pretty certain, and is said not to be denied by those who persist in the belief of peace, that the Russian troops had actually marched into Moldavia. It is, however, added, that the occupation of that province was only temporary, and would be held as a pledge of the pacific intentions of Turkey. In reply it is remarked, that the consent of Austria not having been obtained, it would be difficult for the Porte to consider such provisional occupation in any other light than an act of hostility. Between these contradictory statements we confess ourselves unable to decide as to the result. The affairs between these powers may, perhaps, with the greatest truth, be considered in *storia quo*.

GREECE.

Accounts from Smyrna of the 18th April say, the Turks who landed at Scio, had shed so much blood that they had given courage to the vanquished. After stating, that 12,000 dead bodies of Christians, of all ages, and both sexes, were lying in the streets, squares and environs of the city, and that the Turks had 4,000 killed, and 10,000 wounded. The writer remarks, that "the Greeks are now entrenched in the mountainous parts of Scio, whence they will not probably venture, except with sure prospect of success.—An amnesty had been proposed for the insurgents, and the proposals had been seconded by the agents of France and Austria, who met with a positive refusal. To conquer or die, is the unanimous cry of the whole population. Since then, the standard of the cross floats on all the mountains."

PERSIA.

It is asserted, in advices from the Turkish frontiers, that the Persians insist upon the cession of Armenia, but that the Porte had avoided giving any reply, in the hope that existing differences might be adjusted through the mediation of England. According to other accounts, said to rest on good authority, the Porte had ordered the Pacha of Bagdad to continue the war with Persia, and not to listen to any proposals for peace.

FRANCE.

The king of France opened the session of the Chambers on the 4th of June, by a speech, which we subjoin. As to Turkey and Russia, he merely expresses a hope that tranquility may be preserved. With regard to France, the speech presents us with a most favourable picture of its continued prosperity; although great care seems to have been taken to discourage all idea of the existence of dissatisfaction with the government of the reigning family.

The French papers continue extremely guarded as to the state of the public mind; which, however, is represented in private letters, as extremely feverish with respect to the Bourbons. A fracas is stated to have taken place at Lyons, on the 10th May, in consequence of hostility displayed to an election return, by a few individuals. The Royalists, who occupied the principal Hotel, called out "Vive le Roi!" on which a mass, of from 6 to 7000 men, who had assembled in the Place Terraux, fell on the soldiers, and in some measure overpowered them. The whole afternoon, in every street, was heard the cry of "Down with the Bourbons! Down with the King! Vive a Liberte!"—Pitchers and flower pots were thrown from the windows on the soldiers. Things went on dreadfully

and several persons were killed. Even the life of the Prefect was attempted. It was only possible to still the movement by communicating to the military (3,000 strong) orders to fire on the people. Tranquility was far from being fully restored when the last accounts came away.

SPAIN.

The advices from Madrid, through the French papers, are of the 24th May. The project of an address to the king of Spain on the state of the nation, was adopted in an extraordinary sitting of the Cortes held on that day. A report of the committee of finance on the marine Budget, was read in the sitting of the 20th. It recommends a navy, "compatible with the mercantile marine, and the resources of the treasury." Twenty seven vessels, of all classes, including 5 ships of the line, and 4 frigates, is the whole marine force proposed. It may be fairly inferred from this limited navy that the Cortes are not very ambitious of reconquering the former transatlantic possessions of Spain. A treaty with Portugal is stated to have been signed by Ferdinand, according to which the former is to furnish troops to Spain in the case of need. The commandant general of Cadiz had communicated to the consulate at that place, the contents of a private letter, received from a lieutenant of Engineers, at Funchal, dated April 13, which states, that "people's minds in the Canaries were in great agitation, and that every thing announced their desire to proclaim themselves independent."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British parliament, which had adjourned from the 24th to the 30th of May, met again on the latter day. The second reading of the Catholic bill, was fixed in the house of lords for the 21st June. There appeared no chance, however, of its being carried. Last year there was a majority against it in the upper house of 39; and out of 14 newly elected representative Peers, 10 are said to be hostile to the measure. The duke of Wellington is stated to have authorised a proxy to vote in favor of the bill.—Sir James Mackintosh, in the house of commons, introduced by an eloquent speech, the following resolution: "that this house do take into its most serious consideration the means of increasing the efficacy of the laws by moderating their undue rigor." On taking the sense of the house, the numbers were for the resolution, 117; for the previous question, 101; majority, 16. The marquis of Londonderry postponed till Friday, the 17th of June, the receiving of the report of the corn importation bill, observing, that it would be the first introduced for discussion on that day. On the motion of Mr. R. Martin, the ill treatment of cattle bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The chancellor of the exchequer was expected to retire from his office.

The price of tea had been somewhat affected in the metropolis, owing to the stoppage of trade with the Chinese. The general opinion in London was that the Chinese can as ill spare their trade as the English; and that, consequently, the matter would, ere this, have been overlooked.

Marquis Hastings's return from India is assigned to a general decay of his constitution, and the affliction of an aneurism in the thigh.

The Irish papers continue to be filled with the most afflicting narratives of human suffering, arising from the want of food, and the progress of disease. Mr. Kean had determined to devote the produce of his benefit, this year, to the fund for the relief of the distressed peasantry in Ireland.

Aerial Navigation from Bombay to London.—It appears by a certificate published in the Bombay Gazette Extraordinary, by Mr. Warden, chief secretary, that a Mr. T. Boyce had made application to the governor of Bombay, to be allowed to carry the mails, &c. from Bombay to London, by means of a balloon; he professing to have discovered a method of giving horizontal motion in aerostatics. The governor referred Mr. Boyce to the Philosophical Society of Bombay. A Mr. C. Hodgson has also put in his claim for aeronautic fame; and another competitor has appeared in the Calcutta Journal of September 20, where the mode of operation is explained at considerable length. This we candidly confess to be beyond our comprehension.
Liverpool Kaleidoscope.

The following article on the subject of our differences with Russia, is copied from the Liverpool Mercury, of the 21st May.

Russia and the United States.—The Autocrat of Russia, the magnanimous Alexander, not content with his own immense territories in Europe, has put in his claim to the north-west coast of America, from the pole, if it extend so far, down to the fifty-first degree of latitude. His royal ambition is not content with his manorial usurpation of upwards of two thousand miles—and he accordingly extends his imperial surveillance over all the sea between the coasts of Asia and America. This sea is about four thousand miles broad; and no vessel except Russian, must presume to approach nearer to the coast than one hundred Italian miles.

This is a subject to which it is probable we shall have frequent occasion to revert; as the wholesale claims of the northern despot, if persisted in, must necessarily lead to maritime war, in which event, England can scarcely remain a passive spectator; and the million of bayonets of Alexander, will avail little in a contest with the well armed navy of the United States. In another part of our paper we have given a brief view of the correspondence between the Russian ambassador and Mr. Adams—for the present our limits will not allow us to enlarge upon the subject farther than to observe, that the question of war and peace will entirely depend upon the will and interest of Russia, without any regard to the honesty of the measure; as such common place considerations are beneath the notice of so distinguished a member of the Holy Alliance.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

The last intelligence from the European continent, presents us with nothing so far as regards the Turks and the Russians, but a political chequer board of contradictions. We meet alternately with the words peace and war, displayed alternately along in column after column, so that we are left to take which rumor we please, all which serves to shew the profound and impenetrable mystery with which the negotiation has been conducted.—Facts however are not such equivocal evidences. By the last intelligence, we have been made acquainted with one fact of no equivocal character, and that is the sanguinary and awful butchery, perpetrated by the Turks, at the capture of the Island of Scios. Now is this bloody butchery qualified to mitigate the resentment of Alexander? He has demanded of the Turks, as his ultimatum, the rebuilding of the Grecian temples, that they have destroyed. He has felt himself bound as a christian emperor, to take his Grecian brethren, for they both profess the same religion, by the hand—the Grecian patriarch of the church, at which the Russian monarch worships, resides at Constantinople. Now, when Alexander witnesses in the midst of a negotiation, carried on for the protection of the Greeks, such carnage and massacre as has been displayed at the Island of Scios, can any one believe, that he will flatter this people with his powerful assistance and protection, encourage them as it were, to revolt, and after having thus brought on their heads the vengeance of the Turks, abandon them at such a moment to the ruthless mercy of their enemies? In spite of all the remonstrances of Europe, he has demanded of the Turks, reparation and redress, for the outrages they have committed on the Greeks, and will he be satisfied, to behold them knocked down, and cut up like bullocks at the stalls, and do nothing more than negotiate for their protection? What ver the English writers may say on this subject, and however they may affect to disbelieve the probability of a war, their own ministry know better—France knows better—Germany knows better, or why are all these powers exerting their confederated strength, to prevent the Russian monarch from entering into this war? They have couriers, employed by all these parties at St. Petersburg, and why is every effective engine short of the sword's point, exerted by themselves to defeat the plans of the Russian monarch? Why have they not all been enabled to obtain from the Russian monarch, an explicit declaration, that war was not his object? The answer to all this is, why does Alexander delay? To this we reply that we know not—perhaps he is providing funds—perhaps magazines—perhaps, and he evidently is, stimulating the Persian court, to become a party with him in this war. He may have a thousand motives for delay, of which we on this side of the Atlantic know nothing, and yet be firmly resolved upon war.

From South America.

Proclamation of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico.

We are indebted to a friend for a series of Vera Cruz newspapers of a late date. Every thing connected with the concerns of Mexico, is now of interest if not of moment to the U. States. The following proclamation of the new emperor of Mexico, forms a pregnant theme for reflection. We must remark, as a plea for the character of our hasty translation of this document, that the original is by no means a specimen of good composition.
Nat. Gaz.

Diario de Vera Cruz, May 29, 1822.

Proclamation of our Emperor, Senior Don Agustín de Iturbide.

Inhabitants of the Mexican Empire: The wish to perceive, in addressing you, the tone and confidence of a simple fellow citizen is even yet entertained by him, whom you have been pleased to raise from that class to the imperial dignity. What have you found in your compatriot to render him worthy of an honor so exalted and brilliant? Did you perchance, see in him the man, who emancipated the nation from the tyranny of three centuries? Is the crown an offering of gratitude, natural to so magnanimous and generous a people? Yes, certainly. Gratitude, that sentiment which Heaven has implanted in all hearts of this delicious region, never showed itself in greater force than at the

time when our country recognized her-
self free and independent. From that
moment, I was struck with admiration
of the thankful feelings of the inhabitants,
then were the diadem and obedience
tendered to me with free and sincere ac-
clamation, and I would have accepted
them at once, making to my country
this last sacrifice assuredly the most
painful, considering my natural disposi-
tion and the object of my wishes since I
began to institute comparisons between
the dissitudes of the world and the
sweets of solitude—had not my very
duties and services pledged to the coun-
try furnished me with a two fold motive
for refusing her liberal offers. Fixed in
the principle that every thing should be
given up to country; resolute and con-
sistent in the plan conceived for the re-
covery of our national independence,
and faithful to the treaties concluded at
Cordova with a minister of the Spanish
government, it will not be said that Iur-
bide availed himself of the regard of the
people, but only to moderate the de-
monstrations of their love and gratitude.
Secretly had public opinion begun to
manifest itself through the press, desig-
nating him as the person to wield the
sceptre of the empire, when he endeav-
oured, without delay, to give it a differ-
ent direction. He declared and pro-
claimed his own, in public and private
as citizen and as magistrate; as one in-
terested in the glory of the nation, and
punctilious and delicate in respect to
what regarded his personal interests.
The laurels that victory which broke
the power of the oppressors of his coun-
try quickly compassed his brows, and
assigned the proper limits to that lauda-
ble ambition, which fecundates all the
virtues. Why then constrain him to as-
cend the throne, from whose elevation
he can no longer view with complacency
the services rendered to his country,
without feeling himself pressed down by
the excess of his recompense? The na-
tion has so willed it; and Iuribide yields
in her supreme will, now that he ascer-
tains that the public pros-

Ob, let this be the glorious foundation
of your choice! And, since, fellow citi-
zens, you understand the motives which
prompted the acceptance of your favor,
at so great a sacrifice of inclination; co-
operate with me to the end that the im-
perial authority may be constantly di-
rected to the public weal; to the repulse
of all dangers which may threaten it, and
to the aggrandizement of the empire;
above all be persuaded of the very ten-
der affection and cordiality with which
the wishes of the nation are gratified by
Augustin.

From the Vera Cruz Gaz. of May 30th 1822.
**Oath of the Emperor Augustin the First
before the Supreme Congress.**

I, Augustin, by divine Providence,
and by the nomination of the congress
of the representatives of the nation,
emperor of Mexico, swear, by God, and
the holy evangelists, that I will defend
and preserve the Roman Catholic and
the Apostolic religion, without permit-
ting any other in the empire: that I will
maintain and cause to be maintained
the constitution which the said congress
will form, and meanwhile the Spanish
constitution in such matters as may be
expedient: and also, the laws, orders
and decrees already issued, or which
may hereafter proceed from the said
congress, having a view, at all times, to
the welfare of the nation; that I will not
alienate, cede or dismember any part of
the empire: that I will not exact pro-
duce, money, or ought else, without a
decree of the congress: that I will not
take from any one his property; and es-
pecially that I will respect the political
liberty of the nation, and the personal
liberty of each individual: and it to what
I have sworn or any part thereof, I
may act contrary, obedience shall not
be due to me, and in such case my acts
shall be null and void. Thus may God
be my aid and my defence, and if not
may he demand of me.

JOSE IGNACIO GUTIERREZ.
Deputy Secretary.

Mexico, May 21, 1822.

**Ceremonial of Installation, and Oath
of the First Mexican Congress, Feb-
ruary 24th, 1822.**

A crucifix and the holy evangelist
being placed on a portable altar in the
midst of the presbytery, the officiating
priest and deacons at the foot of the al-
tar, the ecclesiastical cabildo will occupy
the lateral seats, the four secretaries of
despatch, and the three of the provision-
al junta, will receive the deputies as
called two by two, and administer the
following oath:—
1st. You swear to defend and preserve
the Roman Catholic and Apostolic reli-
gion, without admitting any other in the
empire. A. I swear.
2d. You swear to guard and cause to
be religiously preserved the independ-
ence of the Mexican nation. A. I swear.
3d. You swear to form the political
constitution of the Mexican nation on
the fundamental basis of the plan of Igua-
la, and of the treaty of Cordova, sworn
to by the nation, keeping yourself faith-
fully and truly in the exercises of the
powers thereby conferred on you, en-
deavouring by all means to promote the
prosperity and happiness of the nation,
and establish an absolute separation be-
tween the executive, legislative and ju-
dicial powers, so that they may never be
united in one person or corporation. A.
I swear.
If thus you do, may the great and all
powerful God aid you—if not, his divine
Majesty and the nation will demand of
you.—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Iris de Venezuela, printed at Carac-
cas of the 19th June.

**United States Recognition of the Independence
of the Republics of South America.**

In the former numbers of this paper
we published the documents relative to
this important event, and we now add
that in the paper of Philadelphia of the
2d May, called the General Advertiser,
it is announced that on the 26th April,
the senate of the United States concurred
with the president and with the
house of representatives in recognizing
the existence of the independent govern-
ments of South America. On the same
day the senate gave their sanction to
the act which had passed the house of
representatives, appropriating monies
for the salaries of the ministers who are
to be sent to our governments. All this
information was officially received on
the 11th inst. from the *charge d'affaires*
of Colombia, whose official letter we
subjoin. The intendant ad interim of
this department caused the news to be
immediately published by proclamation,
in which the civil authorities with the
military band of music, joined, and or-
ders were issued that the city should be
illuminated during three nights, and the
houses hung with fringe, on the succee-
ding day the 12th. On that day a so-
lemn Te Deum was chanted in the
metropolitan church, accompanied by
salutes of artillery, which had already
been fired off at the time of the procla-
mation. This event of the recognition
one of the most memorable in the an-
nals of the Republic, has been celebra-
ted with the most emphatic expression
of joy and thankfulness towards the il-
lustrous nation who, the first in the
new world, has resolved to take a step
that will for ever reflect honour on her
intelligence and humanity.

Washington, June 29.
Letters from the city of Mexico, da-
ted in last month, corroborate the intelli-
gence of the late events in that city,
which were anticipated by the Aurora,
in an extract which we gave yesterday.
We had the pleasure of perusing a let-
ter written by Iturbide himself, the
Mexican chief, received by a gentleman
in this city, dated the 4th of May last,
which we think places his patriotic
feelings in a favorable light for the li-
berty concern he feels for the independence
of every portion of South America.—A
good understanding, we believe, happi-
ly subsists between Mexico and the
neighboring independents of the south.

It is a fact not generally recollected,
that Iturbide now proclaimed emperor
of Mexico, has been *de facto* dictator in
that kingdom for many years past: hence
we may cease to wonder that he has ob-
tained, from the representatives of the
people, the present title with some sem-
blance of legitimacy, as the kingly gov-
ernments of Europe would say. How-
ever, the grant of this title to her mili-
tary chief does not take away one iota
of her independence, which is not the least
impairer as respects the mother country.
It is such a form of government, to be
sure, as we should not approve, but in
our relations with Mexico, we have no-
thing to do with that point: they, of
course, model their government after
their own predilections.—The resolution
adopted in our congress on this subject
(South American Independence) runs thus:

“Resolved, &c. That the American
provinces of Spain which have declared
their independence, and are in the actual
enjoyment of it, ought to be recogniz-
ed by the United States as independent
nations.”

So the imperial government of Iur-
bide has an equal claim with that of Co-
lombia, or any other, to be placed on a
footing of friendly diplomatic inter-
course with the United States.

Speaking of Iturbide, the National
Gazette says he “is the second soldier
of fortune who has planted, in our day,
the imperial diadem on his brows. An
executive of an imposing authority and
exterior—the sceptre and the purple,
—may be now required in Mexico, to
attach the imaginations of the people to
the cause of independence, to control
factions, and to counteract the anarchical
tendencies of her new situation. If Iur-
bide is a true patriot, and an enlightened
man, he may, with resolution and ad-
dress, introduce order and confidence
and accelerate the period of a thorough
and lasting political regeneration.”

FROM CARACCAS.

Our very attentive correspondent and
friend at Caracas, to whom we are in-
debted for so many favours in transmit-
ting us the earliest and most authentic
intelligence, will accept our thanks for
his politeness. From the mass of news
sent, we select the following:

[*Balt. Fed. Repub.*

Caracas, June 15, 1822.

Frederick G. Schaeffer, esq.
Dear Sir—Yesterday we received the
glorious news contained in the enclosed
hand bill. The immortal Bolivar ac-
quires new victories and laurels where-
ver he goes, and in whatever he attempts.
The heights of Cariaco, near Quito, bear
witness to his valour; where a conside-
rably formidable enemy opposed him,
and at the cost of their chief and their
best troops was destroyed. Quito is now
liberated from her chains, and will add
another state to the republic, by the he-
roic enterprise of president Bolivar, the
great. The news from Coro, is written
on the back of the hand-bill, which I
believe true.

Caracas, June 17, 1822.

Oh the morning of the 13th instant,
the government had the satisfaction to
receive from the general of brigade, Li-
no de Clemente, the first intelligence of
the splendid and decisive victory obtain-
ed by the armies of Colombia, under the
command of his excellency the libera-
tor president, over the Spanish army
in that defended the capital of Quito,
where precious liberty remains for ever
assured.

The publication of the news by pro-
clamation and the illumination of the
city for three successive nights, were im-
mediately arranged, together with such
other demonstrations of joy as the short-
ness of the notice would permit. The
people of Caracas have celebrated with
enthusiasm the news of a battle which,
like its sister battles of Boyaca and Ca-
rabo, to which it may at least be com-
pared as to the importance of its conse-
quences, exalts the renown of the repu-
blic, immortalizes the valor of her war-
riors, and binds us by the new ties of gra-
titude to the hero who conducted them
to victory.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Department of Zulias, ?
Maracaibo, 23d May, 1822.

To the intendant ad interim of Vene-
zuela.

This morning I received, by post,
from the secretary of state, and of the
department of war, the following com-
munication:

“I have the greatest satisfaction in in-
forming you, that H. E. the liberator
president, has gained a complete victo-
ry over the enemy of Quito. The battle
was fought on the 7th April last, on the

heights of Cariaco. The general of bri-
gade, Joseph de Jesus Barreto, has
brought this probable intelligence from
Popayan, but without giving other de-
tails; which he proposes to transmit
hereafter. The battle was bloody and the
loss considerable for the enemy, who,
besides being deprived of their general
in chief, Murgon, by his death, saw the
flower of their troops perish. On our
side, we know that general Torres and
lieutenant colonel J. Paris, were wound-
ed.”

I forward the above tidings for your
satisfaction. God preserve you many
years.
LINO DE CLEMENTE,
Intendant gen. of Zulias.

Caracas, June 15, 1822.

Important intelligence has just reached
us, that the army of general Morales, in
Coro, has been completely destroyed, and
that he, in a fit of desperation, shot him-
self with a pistol. I believe, however,
that he must have been killed in the ac-
tion. Intrigues have already commene-
ed in the fortress of Porto Cabello, and
its fate will, perhaps, soon be decided.

Caracas, June 16, 1822.

By accounts circulated to-day, we are
informed that the Spanish frigate Lige-
ra, and brig of war Hercules, have an-
chored off the castle of Porto Cabello,
after having had an encounter with the
Patriot squadron in front of that port,
in which one of the patriot vessels sus-
tained some damage. The Spanish men
of war were from Curacao with provis-
ions. If this intelligence should prove
true, I think the castle will not surren-
der so soon as was conjectured. The in-
dependents stand in great need of a fri-
gate in order to combat the Spanish fri-
gate and brig, and which might easily
be done.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 24.

In addition to the six negroes who
were executed at Charleston, on the
2d inst. for attempting to raise an insur-
rection, five others were condemned by
the court of magistrates and freehold-
ers on the 19th to be hung on the 12th
for the same offence; three of whom
were respited by the governor until the
19th inst.—the other two were execu-
ted.

Great Heat.—The Alabama Repub-
lican of the 28th June, states, that at
Montgomery the weather has been very
dry and hot; the thermometer rising
to 108 degrees.—At Tuscaloosa on the
12th the thermometer rose to 101.

Raleigh, July 19.

A melancholy occurrence happened
here on the evening of the 4th. At one
of those posts of the city, the habitation
of a free negro in the suburbs where
slaves and negroes of every description
are permitted to dance and frolic, a quar-
rel arose, and one negro struck another
with the standard of a spinning-wheel in
which was an iron axle which was forced
into his skull. The young negro
struck, fell senseless, was carried home
and trepanned, but a piece of the skull
being forced through the *dura mater*
into the brain, (which was extracted with
some difficulty) after lying six days, he
died. The fellow who committed the
murder has made his escape; but his
excellency the governor having issued
his proclamation offering a reward of
fifty dollars for his apprehension, it is
hoped he will be taken and brought to
justice.
Register.

A gentleman from Augusta reports
that another challenge had passed be-
tween col. CUMMING and Mr. McDUR-
RIS; and that the preliminaries of an-
other combat had been settled before he
left that place. Since men are thus
madly determined upon fighting, we are
almost prepared to echo the sentiment
of the following Toast, which was drank
on the 4th inst. at Harper's Ferry, in
this state:—“More powder to duellists,
and less ‘comfort’ for our antagonists’ ball.”
Petersburg Int.

From the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Journal of
July 6.

The dulness and monotony of the late
fourth of July in this town, was very
pleasantly interrupted, for a short time,
by a procession of the workmen em-
ployed on Portsmouth bridge.—After
labouring diligently on the bridge till
noon, they arranged themselves under
the command of captain Frink, of the
engineer department, and shouldering
their several tools, marched down in
their working dress to the Court House,
where some refreshments were provided
for them. A body of axmen led the van,
preceded by two of their number, bear-
ing a model of a section of the bridge.
These were followed by another division,
and armed with hammers and smoothing
planes, carrying a model of the arch and
draw. Next came a body of irregular
troops, armed with treenails, and hand-
saws, and crowbars, and augers; each
man apparently bearing the instrument
with which he had just before been at
work. It is said that the man who was
employed at the grindstone, when the
signal was given to leave off work,
shouldered that implement and joined

in the procession with great alacrity—but
for this we do not vouch. The proces-
sion was attended with the usual ac-
companiments of military music and
flags.

New-York, July 12.

Pickpockets.—We understand that
the pocket of a gentleman was this
morning robbed of a pocket-book, con-
taining about \$4000, as he was in the
attitude of receiving a letter from the
post office in this city. The perpetrator
has not yet been discovered.

Mails Burnt.—We are informed by
the postmaster at Potsdam, in this state,
that the mails sent from all the towns
in that county, except Ogdensburg,
Lisbon, and Madrid, together with the
mails made up at Albany, on the 24th
and 25th ult., as well as all others south
of Denmark, has been destroyed by a
fire which broke out at the post office
of Denmark on Sunday the 30th of
June.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated
June 3.

“It is now two years since the islands
of Curacao and Aruba have been visit-
ed with rains.—The consequence has
been very fatal to the planters, who have
lost nearly all their cattle.—Plantations
which formerly raised considerable quan-
tities of corn, beans, &c. now produce
nothing; and flocks of sheep and goats,
amounting to 4000 on one plantation,
are now reduced to 3 or 400.”

York, (Penn.) July 9.

Fire.—On Sunday evening last, dur-
ing a smart thunder shower, the large
barn belonging to Mrs. Hoke, widow of
Jacob Hoke, (about five miles south-
west of this borough,) was struck by
lightning, and with its valuable contents,
entirely consumed. This is a heavy loss,
and may well call forth the public sym-
pathy. The harvest, with the exception
of a few loads of rye, had just been got
in; when thus, in a moment, a large crop,
the reward of much industry, and the
stores of the widow and fatherless, was
utterly destroyed.

The frequency of these accidents,
point out the necessity of erecting con-
ductors. No barn, above all other build-
ings, should be without them. When
most valuable they are in the greatest
danger. The steam and moisture arising
from the newly stored grain and hay,
forms a fatal conductor to the electric
fluid, and is without doubt the cause
why barns, and especially barns filled
with hay, are so often destroyed by light-
ning.

A few days ago a woman in Quacaca
valley, Northampton county, Pa. observ-
ed a rattlesnake coiled on a log near the
house; she took her husband's rifle out
to shoot it, but setting the gun near the
end of the log concluded to kill it with
a stick, which she effected—then reach-
ing for the rifle and drawing it towards
her, the lock struck a knot—the gun
went off and the ball entered her left
side, and came out near the shoulder
—she did not fall, but took the rifle in-
to the house and set it up—took her in-
fant from the cradle, and bidding one
of the older children to press her hand
on the wound to check the effusion of
blood, *gave suck to her child*—thus ex-
emplifying the ‘ruling passion strong
in death’—the last thought of the
mother was associated with the comfort
of her little one; a few hours after the
woman was a corpse.

Speaking of maternal tenderness,
brings an anecdote to my mind related a
short time ago to me by a gentleman
from the south west, which the reader
cannot peruse with indifference, al-
though he may not see how it grows out
of the story just told. In Mississippi
there was a hunter who used to allure
the Doe within reach of his rifle by
imitating the cries of the fawn—a sim-
ple cry like that of a young lamb—and
when the mother was led to the spot by
the supposed voice of her young, he
would kill her. When the fact was
known, a general burst of indignation
broke forth against the man. From the
most elevated in society to the humb-
lest negro on the neighbouring planta-
tions, there was an universal exclaima-
tion against the wretch who could
treacherously betray to death, by an ap-
peal to that most sacred of all instincts,
the affection of a mother for her off-
spring. The hunter was obliged solemn-
ly to promise to do so no more, or to aban-
don his home and his hunting ground.
The feeling excited, and the interposi-
tion, were honourable to humanity.
Village Record

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
July 17	77	81	83
18	79	83	85
19	81	85	88
20	84	91	94
21	84	89	89
22	79	85	87
23	79	85	88

**A Camp-Meeting will com-
mence at Kno meeting-house, seven miles
north of Hillsborough, on the Friday before
the first Sabbath in August, and close the
Monday following, at which place the friends
of Zion are requested to come up to the
help of the Lord against the mighty.”
July 23.**

WAR.

From "Vicissitudes," a poem, in 4 books, by Robert Millhouse, corporal of the Staff of the Royal Sherwood Foresters.

Detested War! thy desolating strife
Sprinkles with blood the gloomy walks of life.
Tis thy delight to hear the orphan cry,
And to behold the widow's heaving sigh;
To see the father and the husband bleed,
And look with pleasure on each murderous deed;

Famine and sickness are to thee allied,
And guilt and outrage riot by thy side:
Grim devastation moves at thy command,
And turns a paradise to heaps of sand!

O ye sons of Adam! when shall reason's ray
Prompt you to drive the demon war away,
And cultivate the sacred arts of peace,
That smile to see the human race increase?
O say, does mother earth (too scant of room)
Compel to chase our neighbors to the tomb?
Millions of acres yet untill'd remain,
In forest-wilds, on common, heath and plain,
Where undisturb'd the timid wild fowl flies,
And the sweet flower flourishes and dies.
Or is it that the high-born sons of pride
Hate to behold an equal by their side?
Vicissitudes can bring their greatness down,
And mould to dust the sceptre and the crown,
O'er humble life a royal robe can fling,
And lead the shepherd to become a king.

NINETEENTH OF APRIL, 1775.

From President Dwight's Travels, the following interesting account of the events of this memorable day is extracted:

Concord, will be long remembered as having been partially, the scene of the first military action in the revolutionary war, and the object of an expedition, the first in that chain of events which terminated in the separation of the British colonies from their mother country. A traveller on this spot, particularly an American traveller, will irresistibly call to his mind an event of this magnitude; and cannot fail of being deeply affected by a comparison of so small a beginning, with so mighty an issue. In other circumstances, the expedition to Concord and the contest which ensued, would have been, merely, little tales of wonder and woe, chiefly recited by the parties of the neighborhood to their circles at the fireside, commanding a momentary attention of curiosity, and calling forth the tear of sorrow from the eyes of those who were intimately connected with the sufferers. Now, the same events preface the history of a nation, and the beginning of an empire, and are themes of disquisition and astonishment to the civilized world. From the plains of Concord, will henceforth be dated a change in human affairs; an alteration in the balance of human power; and a new direction to the course of human improvement. Map, from the events which have occurred here, will, in some respects, assume a new character, and experience, in some respects, a new destiny.

General Gage, to whom was committed one of the most unfortunate trusts ever allotted to an individual, having obtained information that a considerable quantity of arms and military stores was by order of the provincial congress, deposited in this town, sent lieutenant Smith, and major Pitcairn, at the head of eight hundred grenadiers and light infantry, with orders to march to Concord, and destroy the deposit. The troops were accordingly embarked from the common in Boston, and landed on the opposite shore in Cambridge, at a place called Phipps farm. Thence they marched by the shortest route to this town.

An expedition of this nature had for some time been expected. Certain intelligence of it had been obtained the preceding afternoon by Dr. Warren, who afterwards fell in the battle of Breed's Hill, and was forwarded by him with the utmost celerity to the intervening towns, particularly to Lexington, where were at that time Mr. Hancock and Mr. Adams—both afterwards governors of Massachusetts. As these gentlemen were supposed to be the principal objects of the expedition, the express who carried the intelligence, (col. Paul Revere, and Mr. Wm. Dawes) were particularly directed to them.—They reached Lexington, which is four miles from Concord, in such season, that Messrs. Hancock and Adams made their escape. Here however the express was stopped by the British, as they were advancing towards Concord; but Dr. Prescott, a young gentleman to whom they had communicated their message, escaped and alarmed the inhabitants of Concord.

The British troops reached Lexington at five o'clock in the morning. Here they found about 70 militia,

and 40 unarmed spectators, by the side of the church. Major Pitcairn rode up to them, and cried out with vehemence, "Disperse you rebels!—throw down your arms and disperse!" As this command was not immediately obeyed, he discharged a pistol and ordered his soldiers to fire upon the inhabitants. The soldiers fired, and the people instantly fled. The soldiers, however, continued to fire at individuals. This at length provoked a return, and several were killed on both sides. Still the troops continued their march towards Concord, where they arrived early in the morning. For the purpose of defence, the inhabitants had drawn themselves up in a kind of order, but upon discovering the number of the enemy, withdrew over the North Bridge, half a mile below the church, where they waited for reinforcements. The soldiers then broke open, and scattered about sixty barrels of flour, disabled two twenty-four pounders, destroyed the carriages of about twenty cannon, and threw five hundred pounds of ball into the river and neighboring wells. The principal part of the stores, however, was not discovered.

After this work was completed, the troops advanced to the bridge, in order to disperse the Americans. Major Buttrick, of Concord, who commanded the militia, being ignorant of the tragedy at Lexington, had directed his men not to begin the fire. As he advanced with his party, the light infantry began to pull up the bridge; and as he approached, fired and killed two Americans, one of them a captain Davis of Action, in the neighborhood. The fire was instantly returned, and they were compelled to retreat. Several of them were killed, several wounded and a few taken prisoners.

The party was pursued, and after they had rejoined the main body, the whole retired with the utmost expedition. On their way to Lexington, they were continually harassed by an irregular and not ill directed fire, from the buildings and walls on their route. Every moment increased the number of their assailants, and their own fatigue, distresses and danger. Upon the first intelligence that the Americans had betaken themselves to arms, general Gage sent a second detachment to the relief of lieutenant Smith, under the command of lord Percy. It amounted to nine hundred men, and marched from Boston with two field pieces, their music playing the tune of Yankee Doodle, to insult the Americans. As they were passing through Roxbury, a young man, who was making himself merry on the occasion, being asked, as is said, by his lordship, why he laughed so heartily, replied, "to think how you will dance by and by to Chevy-chase."

This detachment joined their friends at Lexington, where the whole body rested for a short time, and with their field pieces kept the Americans at a distance. The neighboring country was now in arms, and moving both to attack the enemy, and to intercept their retreat. The troops therefore speedily recommenced their march.—From both sides of the road issued a continual fire, directed often by excellent marksmen, and particularly dangerous to the officers. Major Pitcairn thought it prudent to quit his horse and lose himself among the soldiery. Every where the retreating army was pursued and flanked. Their enemies descended from every new hill, and poured through every new valley. Perplexed by a mode of fighting to which they were strangers, and from which neither valor nor their discipline furnished any security; exhausted by fatigue, and without a hope of succour, the troops wisely withdrew from impending destruction with the utmost celerity. In their retreat, however, they set fire to several houses, plundered whatever pleased their fancy, or gratified their avarice; and killed several unarmed persons, particularly two old men, whose hoary locks plead for compassion in vain. Bunker's Hill, which they reached about sunset, was the first place of safety and repose in their march. The next day they returned to Boston.

In their expedition, the British had 63 killed, 186 wounded, and 28 made prisoners—273. Among the wounded were 15 officers, one of them lieutenant Smith. Of the Americans, 50 were killed, 84 wounded, and 4 missing—138. Several gentlemen of reputation fell in this conflict, and were regarded as martyrs in the cause of freedom and their country.

Such was the issue of this memorable day; and such the commence-

ment of the revolutionary war in the United States.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We copy the following article from the Family Visitor, with a hope that it may awaken a profitable train of thought. The birthday of our independence has yearly been celebrated by multitudes in riotous mirth and thoughtless intemperance and dissipation, which enervate the body and debase the mind—indulgences which little accord with the duty we owe to that Supreme Being from whose bounty we have derived the great political blessings we would commemorate. These abuses we must regret; but while reflecting on them, it is gratifying to learn that in many places the last return of this anniversary was celebrated with prayer and thanksgiving to the God who hath thus blessed us, and a temperate enjoyment of the bountiful gifts of his providence. May this practice be extended, and while we congratulate ourselves on the possession of so many and such exalted privileges, let our hearts be filled with gratitude and praise to the Author of all these blessings.

Few events are recorded in the history of the world more interesting or instructive than the establishment of our national independence. From its causes, and its consequences, lessons of wisdom may be learned by the statesman, the philosopher and the christian. When we review, as we ought frequently to do, the long train of events in Europe, which tended to develop the principles of civil and religious freedom; when we read the history of our country and compare its present state with its condition and prospects fifty years since; and when we consider what effects our independence has already produced and is likely to produce hereafter to the nations of both hemispheres, we are constrained to acknowledge that this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. Although we cannot too much admire the patriotism, the valour, the integrity and wisdom displayed by the principal actors in our revolutionary contest, we ought ever to remember that wisdom and power and goodness infinitely superior to theirs were engaged on our behalf, and that He alone, who ruleth in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, is the author of all the civil, social and religious blessings which we now enjoy. Nor should we forget, that when, as a nation, we cease to regard them as his gifts which we are bound to use for the promotion of his glory and the happiness of man, when we glory in them as the result of our own superior wisdom or policy, when we abuse and pervert them to the increase of immorality and vice, they will be taken from us. For we are justified, both by the language of inspiration and the history of nations, in the belief, that although this is a state of probation and not of righteous retribution with regard to individuals, yet national sins never fail to be punished with national calamities. This being so, every individual who indulges himself in profanity, intemperance, gambling, or immorality of any description, whatever may be his professions of patriotism, is an enemy to his country; is subverting its liberties, and preparing the way for its destruction. In what light then shall we view those honourable characters, who despise the laws of their country, wrest from it the sword of public justice, substitute revenge for the sanction of its laws, sap the foundation of civil society, and exert all their influence to reduce mankind to a state of nature? And on the principle that a moral government is exercised over nations as well as individuals, it is worthy of serious consideration, whether the celebration of American Independence, as it is usually conducted, is calculated to prolong its existence; whether the sentiments of patriotism, then excited, are sufficiently powerful and permanent to counteract the effects of those vices in which so many think themselves privileged, on such occasions, to indulge. The scenes of riot and dissipation, then exhibit as proofs of patriotism, are sufficient to create a suspicion of its genuineness,—to induce the belief that the gratification of selfish appetites and passions is the grand object in view, while it is concealed under a more honourable appellation. A spectator, without any great effort of the imagination, might fancy himself surrounded by the enthusiastic votaries of Bacchus, exclaiming in the language of Atheism, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die; let us enjoy, while we live, those pleasures and blessings which ourselves and our fathers have procured by our own wisdom and power. How often are we reminded, on these occasions, of the impious speech of a heathen

king in reference to a distinguished blessing.—The river is mine and I made it! Thus the most valuable gifts are abused, while the giver is forgotten, his providence denied, or his name blasphemed. Surely these things ought not so to be. They are disgraceful to a christian nation,—they are inconsistent with the dignity of man. Let no one conclude from these remarks that I disapprove of the celebration of our independence. The return of the day on which our fathers, relying on the support of heaven and the co-operation of their countrymen, pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour in the cause of freedom, is calculated to awaken in our hearts emotions of joy and gratitude; nor is it improper for us to rejoice publicly and as a nation in the number, extent, and continuance of our national blessings. But let our joy, and every expression of it whether private or public, be consistent with temperance, with humility, with a sense of our dependence, with the exercise of benevolence, with the encouragement of virtue and the suppression of vice.

Independence.—The anniversary of the day on which our National Independence was formally declared, is very properly set apart for the indulgence of those emotions which it is calculated to excite. It affords an appropriate opportunity to review the blessings with which our country has been distinguished, and for invigorating patriotic feelings.

It is to be regretted, however, that the day has so frequently been commemorated in a manner little consonant with the true purposes and uses of such a celebration. Too often has it been characterized by noisy and intemperate festivity, and thoughtless dissipation; giving no opportunity for profitable reflection, and leaving no salutary impression, to exalt moral feelings, or strengthen political principles.

We are, therefore, gratified to perceive, that the celebration of the day, by appropriate religious services, is becoming more common.—Our first tribute of gratitude is due to the "Lord of Sabaoth;" and while assembled in His temple, and offering to Him the anthem of praise, our patriotic feelings will acquire more purity and energy, by becoming associated with pious recollections.

Columbian Star.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Fudge! said my father to me one day, when I told him that I had made up my mind to marry Miss Q. How do you know she'll have you boy? Have you popped the question yet? What do you mean sir, (said I,) by popping the question? Popped (said my father,) if that's all you know about courting, be assured you'll live single all your life—go and ask the girl if she knows what it means.

As I had long indulged a passion for Miss Q. I had hopes from my favorable reception, of making her my wife; but never had the courage to ask her to have me. Often had I sat down, and wrote the most eloquent speeches, which I carefully committed to memory, for the purpose of making my love known to her; but my heart always failed me when the time came for their delivery. At this time long boots were worn, the tassels of which were torn to pieces, and the ends of my fingers bit to the quick, while making an effort to deliver my address. My throat always became dry, and my memory failed me so, that I could neither think of what I wished to say, nor speak if I had thought. Every moment I fixed the next for the time to begin, but to no purpose; for I was dumb until my fair one would break the silence, by asking me the news or offering me "a penny for my thoughts." One evening as we sat upon the sofa, it occurred to my mind, the conversation which I had with my father, and I accordingly asked Miss Q. what the meaning of popping the question was? She hesitated a moment, and after recovering from a little embarrassment, very significantly observed, "I expected that was what brought you so often to our house. Before I can have you, you must ask father and mother; and if they have no objection, I'll"—what? I exclaimed, have me? "yes." O what a simpleton (thought I) have I been. A young lady unacquainted with the world, that she should have given herself away to a man, whose ignorance denied him all the pleasure of courtship! I could not sit, but got up and went home ashamed of myself, almost determined not to marry, because I had not asked my mistress to have me.

When I reached home, I told my father what had happened. He laughed heartily at me, and said that he knew how it would turn out. Be as-

sured my boy (said he,) the girls are not such hard hearted creatures, as the men choose to make them appear; and if young men would, instead of their sonnets and love sick ditties, address them with, Miss will you have me, there would be very few of your three and four years courtships.—Pop the question right away. EXPERIENCE.

Curious circumstance in Natural History. Related by a gentleman of veracity, learning, and abilities, who fills a considerable post in the Company's service in India, dated Patna in Bengal, Sept. 24, 1788.

The travelling Faquir in this country are a kind of superstitious devotees, who pretend to great zeal in religion, but are in fact the most vicious and profligate wretches in the world. They wander about the country here, as the Gypsies do with you, and having some little smattering of physics, music, or other arts, they introduce themselves by these means wherever they go. One of them called a few days ago at my house, who had a beautiful large snake in a basket which he made rise up and dance about to the tune of a pipe on which he played. It happened that my out house and farm-yard had for some time been infested with snakes, which had killed me several turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and even a cow, and a bullock. My servants asked this man whether he could pipe snakes out of their holes, and catch them? He answered them in the affirmative, and they carried him instantly to the place where one of the snakes had been. He began piping, and in a short time the snake came dancing to him: the fellow caught him by the nape of his neck, and brought him to me. As I was incredulous, I did not go to see this first operation; but as he took this reptile so expeditiously, and I still suspected some trick, I desired him to go and catch another, and went with him myself to observe his motions. He began by popping the snake, and ordering it to come out of his hole. It did not seem angry, otherwise it would have cut his throat and I cannot swear that I understood this operation. He then began piping, his might, lest the snake should deal; he had not minutes, when a large snake (the kind of serpent) popped out of a hole in the room. He saw his nose, he applied to him, and piped mentally, till the snake was half out, and ready to at him; he then piped with hand, and advanced the snake as it was raised, to make the spring. When it darted at his body, he cut at his tail, which he caught dexterously and held the creature very fast without the least apprehension of being bit, until my servant dispatched it. I had often heard the story of snakes, being charmed out of their holes by music; but never believed it, till I had this ocular demonstration of the fact.—In the space of an hour the Faquir caught five very venomous snakes close about my house.

*That this method of charming the serpent, was practised at a very early period of antiquity, appears from the allusion of the Holy Psalmist, in the 4th and 5th verses of the 58th Psalm.

SAVAGE COURTSHIP.

The first act of courtship of a New Zealander, is to knock down his beloved with a club, and then drag her from her friends into the woods. There is at least no hypocrisy in this mode of behaviour, and we really think it almost as becoming and creditable as first vowing to cherish and protect a woman, and then knocking her down, sometimes even with a club in the New Zealand style, and at others by the more civilized and circuitous, but not less efficacious way of neglect and ill treatment. The latter mode, as we all know, may be safely practised by "the most accomplished gentlemen in Europe," to the entire satisfaction of many honourable, right honourable, and most illustrious personages; among whom, it is boldly maintained, are to be found some who are in the daily practice of "all the domestic virtues." This, as the Dutch showman says, is indeed "the vinder of vonders!"

We err, when we say that rambling in the woods is the state of nature. Man is a social animal, and his natural state is civilization.